

median brown stripe that is constricted at the incisures but is continuous; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the posterior border of the ninth tergite with a very deep and narrow V-shaped notch, the margins with unusually abundant long black spines that are directed mesad. Outer dististyle narrowed outwardly; inner style with the beak slender, lower beak heavily blackened.

Habitat: Mexico (Guanajuato).

Holotype, alcoholic ♂, Irapuato, 5,000 feet, August 1952 (R. K. Selander).

I name this distinct fly for the collector, Dr. Richard K. Selander, of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, student of the Meloidae. The most similar species is *Tipula* (*Trichotipula*) *vultuosa* Alexander, likewise from Mexico, which differs in all details of coloration of the body and appendages.

TWO NEW PARASITES OF THE YELLOW CLOVER APHID AND THE SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE)

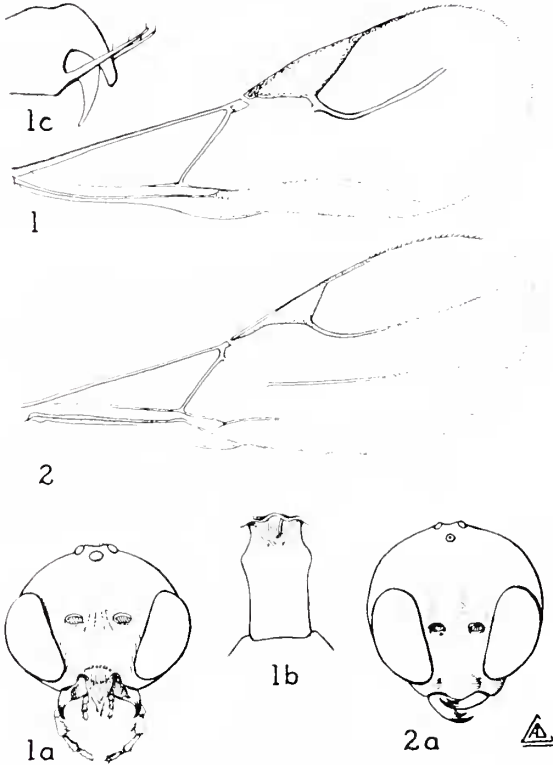
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Specimens of two species of the braconid subfamily Aphidiinae, which had been reared from the yellow clover aphid, *Pterocallidium trifolii* (Monell), and the spotted alfalfa aphid, *Pterocallidium* sp., at widely separated localities in Europe and in the United States, were recently submitted to me for identification. Since there has been no recent revision of the European Aphidiinae identification of European material belonging to this group is very difficult. Apparently, as is usual in such circumstances, misidentifications have been frequent and identified specimens in collections are accordingly often unreliable as a basis for comparison. In the case of the two species considered here, of which one belongs in *Trioxys* Haliday and the other in *Praon* Haliday, I have compared the available material with the descriptions of the known European forms and with authentic material of the known North American species, and have concluded that they are distinct. Since both species are being reproduced for liberation in areas of the United States that are infested with the two host aphids names are needed for them. They are accordingly described below.

¹ U. S. National Museum.

***Trioxys utilis* n. sp.**
(Figs. 1, 1a, 1b, 1c)

Apparently most similar to the European *complanatus* Quilis and the North American *ameraceris* Smith, both of which it resembles in the unusual form of the first tergite. The former differs, however, in its smoother propodeum and in having the posterior prongs abruptly upturned at their apices, the latter in its



Trioxys utilis n. sp. 1, forewing; 1a, front view of head; 1b, first tergite; 1c, ovipositor, ovipositor sheath and posterior prongs. *Praon palitans* n. sp. 2, forewing; 2a, front view of head. Drawn by Arthur D. Cushman, Entomology Research Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

distinctly areolated propodeum and in having the abdomen yellow apically.

Female: Length about 2 mm. Head smooth and polished; face at narrowest point not wider than extreme width of eye; eyes very

large; malar space not more than half as long as basal width of mandible; antennae shorter than body, 11-segmented. Mesoscutum smooth and shining, the notaulices sharply impressed on its anterior declivity, wanting on its dorsal surface; prescutellar sulcus deep and broad, not foveolate; propodeum mostly smooth but with some weak, indefinite carinae, the usual areas not distinctly defined; legs very slender; stigma more than twice as long as wide; radius about three times as long as width of stigma. First tergite nearly parallel-sided except for slight widening at the spiracles, smooth and shining, excavated at base, the spiracles before the middle; posterior prongs of last sternite virtually straight.

Black; scape, pedicel and first flagellar segment yellow; clypeus and mandibles light brown to piceous; legs yellowish brown, the femora, tibiae and tarsi, and sometimes even the coxae, more or less infuscated; wings hyaline, stigma clear, margined with brown; first tergite and base second yellow or yellowish; remainder of abdomen, including ovipositor sheaths and the prongs, black or blackish.

Male: Essentially like the female, but the antennae are 13-segmented and entirely blackish, and the legs are usually darker than in the female, sometimes largely blackish.

Type: U. S. National Museum No. 62983.

Type locality: Ciampino, Italy.

Described from 8 females and 5 males from the type locality, reared July 24, 1955; 2 females and 1 male from Cotia, Italy, reared August 9, 1955, and 2 females and 5 males from Bergerac, Dordogne, France, reared June 22, 1955. Although the individual aphids from which these specimens were reared were not identified it appears from identifications of similar aphid samples from the same areas that the specimens from Italy, reared by R. van den Bosch, were very probably from the spotted alfalfa aphid, and that those from France, reared by H. L. Parker were probably from the yellow clover aphid. Not included in the type series are several additional specimens, from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, reared July 14, 1955, from the yellow clover aphid by B. R. Bartlett, and a few from Lincoln, Nebraska, reared from the same host in 1955 by R. V. Connin. Detailed study has brought out no differences between these North American specimens and those from Europe.

***Praon palitans* n. sp.**

(Figs. 2 and 2a)

Apparently more similar to the North American *simulans* (Provancher) than to any described European species. It resembles

simulans in the color of the head and thorax and in lacking a recurrent vein, but it may be easily distinguished from that species by its shorter malar space, narrower temples, smaller number of antennal segments, less hairy head and thorax and smaller size.

Female: Length about 1.7 mm. Head smooth and shining, weakly hairy; face at base of clypeus not distinctly as wide as an eye; malar space much shorter than basal width of mandible; temple at middle not, or barely, as wide as eye; antennae about as long as body, usually 17-segmented, rarely 16- or 18-segmented. Mesoscutum smooth and shining, sparsely hairy; notaulices complete, sharply impressed; propodeum polished, virtually bare; recurrent vein wanting or obsolescent; legs very slender. Abdomen smooth; first tergite parallel-sided from spiracles to apex, a little narrowed from spiracles to base, about one and one-half times as long as wide at apex.

Head black; face, clypeus and mandibles reddish yellow; antennae blackish, with scape, pedicel and first flagellar segment yellow; mesoscutum and scutellum black or blackish; remainder of thorax usually reddish yellow, with propodeum and upper part of the pleura occasionally more or less piceous; tegulae and legs yellow; wings hyaline, stigma and veins pale; first and second tergites yellow or yellowish; remainder of abdomen piceous or black.

Male: Like the female except that the antennae are normally 18- or 19- segmented and entirely blackish, the face is black, the entire thorax is piceous to black and the legs are more or less infuscated.

Type: U. S. National Museum No. 62984.

Type locality: Ostia, Italy.

Described from numerous specimens of both sexes from Ostia, Italy, reared August 9, 1955; Ciampino, Italy, reared July 24, 1955; Largiere, Villamblard and Bergerac, Dordogne, France, reared in June and July, 1955; Jordan and Hula Valleys, Israel, reared July 6, 1955; Yesodot, Israel, reared June 28, 1955, and Belgrade, Jugoslavia, reared August 22, 1955. Apparently the specimens from Italy, Israel and Jugoslavia, all reared by R. van den Bosch, developed as parasites of the spotted alfalfa aphid, *Pterocallidium* sp., while those from France, reared by H. L. Parker, came from the yellow clover aphid, *P. trifolii*. In addition to the above the National Museum has several specimens of the same species from Hopkinsville, Kentucky, reared from the yellow clover aphid July 12, 1955, by B. R. Bartlett.